The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 650 ,, ,, 300

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,737 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th March 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Ferry Clerks previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th,	and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	Including Wines at Table.
Port Said	36	24	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	13	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

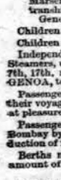
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,600 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of first-class railway and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess the weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and from Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 3, Ash Lane, 25th February 1871.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE.....Rs. 158 Rs. 108	,, MUNICH..Rs. 206 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
SPEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the interior of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Greek, will be despatched from here on or about the 15th April.

Particulars regarding the Passenger Service will be published hereafter.

Shippers to Russia are informed that, from the 27th February, a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg at the following reduced rates :—

At 1 Copek per Ponde for goods passing in transit ; at 1 per cent. ad valorem for Goods to be cleared in Odessa.

For Freight and all particulars apply to
H. BOMANJEE, TO

FOR LIVERPO

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH SONS' Ship C[illegible] Tons register, Capta[illegible] PATCHED about 31st For Freight apply to
Bombay, 7th March 1871. W. [illegible]

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, W[illegible]

MESSRS. JOHN [illegible] SONS' Magnif[illegible] THE TWEED, A [illegible] William Stuart, Commander, [illegible] culars regarding Freight [illegible] SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

PASSENGERS per s. s. SINGAPORE, [illegible] requested to SEND their LUGGAGE on Board [illegible] and to be on board themselves 24 hours later [illegible] 22nd instant, as the Steamer will [illegible] morning of the 23rd instant.

W. & A [illegible]
Bombay, 20th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES [illegible] NANKIN, arrived from Glasgow, [illegible] PATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY [illegible] GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by [illegible] further intimation, at the risk and expense [illegible]
Bombay, 20th March 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED IN HORNBY ROW WITHIN THE FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 P.M., CRAWFORD and Co. will, with the consent of the mortgagees, submit to public auction at their rooms, with the [illegible] mortgagees :—

Lot 1.—All that valuable piece of land or ground situate [illegible] and being in Hornby Row within the Fort [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, together with the substantial four-storied dwelling house erected thereon, which said premises are bounded on or towards the north by Lot 2, and on the south by the property of the late Jewajee Manockjee, on or towards the east by a passage, and on or towards the west by the said Hornby Row, and assessed under No. 36.

Lot 2.—All that valuable piece of land or ground adjoining the foregoing lot, admeasuring 157 1/2 square yards or thereabouts, together with the substantial four-storied dwelling-house thereon, which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by property of the late Manockjee Nanabhoy Davur, on or towards the south by Lot 1, on or towards the east by a passage, and on or towards the west by Hornby Row, and assessed under No. 36.

The above two properties, if it be the general wish of the purchasers, will be put up together in one lot, and this shall be decided at the time of sale.

Plans can be inspected and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by Private Contract) a Sale by Public Auction will take place on the date hereafter named, by order of the Mortgagee, of the undermentioned property, on the premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Crawford & Co.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Secondly.—THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 5 P.M., precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or Fazendary tenure, of which Junardhun Ballajee is the Fazendar, situate at Small Colaba, at Colaba cross passage or Humalwady Lane, in the sub-district of Colaba, with the messuage (No. 63) thereon erected, containing 18 feet in front and 18 feet and 3 inches in rear, extending back 30 feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by Colaba cross passage or Humalwady Lane aforesaid, on the south by the property of Sugoco Kadum and a sweeper's passage, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Moorjee Muthoora, and on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of Runchor Megjee, the whole containing by admeasurement 167 4-9th square yards, or thereabouts and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttewala and others, and are now in the possession of the above named Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1871.

SALE OF SEONEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the Jutha of Thucker Megjee Poonjia, on account of Futtabhoy Amejee—
22 Doorus of Seonee Cotton.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIP CHANDLERS, COMMANDERS OF SHIPS, DUBASHES, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF NEW SHIPS' RIGGINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction in god wn No. 12 adjoining their Office.

45 Coils New Europe ships' rigging tarred and plain, size 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 9½, 10 and 11 inches.

These were sent out to the order of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar for the use of his men-of-war and are sold for no fault, but merely for their not having arrived in time.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Depot, and by order of Cassum Haiee Mitha at Colaba, and on account and risk of Messrs. Behrend Brothers—

N O below diamond—No. 51 to 157—107 full-pressed Bales of Oomrawuttee Cotton, stamped by Messrs. Behrend Brothers.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the jutha of Messrs. Poorunmull Chimeeram, at Colaba, by order of Hurnarayen Manockram, and on account and risk of Govindram Salagram—
25 Candies Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KUSSAEBWADA OR BUTCHER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, all the right, title and interest of Jamal Cala Soortee of, in, and to all that piece of Land with the Dwelling-house consisting of three apartments and premises standing thereon, (of part of which ground the heirs or representatives of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, are or formerly were the Fazendars and other part whereof is Pension and Tax land), situate on the east side of Kussaebwada or Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing 30 feet or thereabouts in breadth from east to west, and seventy-nine feet or thereabouts in length from north to south, bounded on the east by the Kussaebwada or Butcher Street aforesaid, on the west by a passage for sweepers, on the north by the house of Tajoo Cala Soortee, and on the south by the house of Ibjee Boyebaye, and which said premises were formerly for many years occupied by the late Jamal Cala Soortee and his tenants and are now occupied by the members of the family of the said Jamal Cala Soortee and their tenants, and are or lately were assessed under No. 31, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 733 of Pension and Tax and known as the property of Jamal Cala Soortee.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HUSSENKHAN KHULLIPPA ROW, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 24th day of March, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, all that piece of Fazendaree Land with the Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Hussunkhan Khullippa Row, without the Fort of Bombay, containing seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a Mahomedan Mosque, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Chandbhoy Tar Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Chand Mahomed Peer Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly for many years occupied by the late Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed and their tenants, and are now occupied by the members of the family of the said Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and the said Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed and their tenants, and are or lately were assessed under No. 24, and known as the property of Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate full-sized Slate Billiard Table, with everything complete, by Thurston.

A self-carving Park Phaeton on C Springs, by Ness of Longacre, in capital order. Price Rs. 700.

Bombay, 22nd March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

JOHN MOIR and SONS,
CELEBRATED BACON,
in Tins of 1½, 2½, 3, and 4 lbs.

J. M. & S. would direct the attention of the Public to the superior quality of this article as supplied by them, and request the favour of their orders through their Provisioners, or Wholesale at their Factory.

56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
FARM and GARDEN :—GARTHORE, near ABERDEEN

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction [illegible] at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, Colored and White [illegible]cc Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings
6 Cases White Ground Prints
2 ditto Fancy Dhoties
1 ditto Superior French Prints

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES.

An invoice of 104 Cases ex Glenduror, from Messrs[illegible]ger and Co., of London, established 1748, comprising Jamsnd Jellies in Tins, Bottled Tart Fruits, Punch Jellies, Orange armalade, Fruits in Syrup and Preserved Peel, will be submit to Public Auction, at our Rooms, in small lo's, on THUDAY, the 23rd instant.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS, SHIP CINDLERS, DUBASHES AND OTHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instruons to submit to Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st inste, at 2 P.M., all the Masts, Spars, Sails, standing wire Rigging, nning Gear, Blocks, old and new Warts, &c., &c., belonging to H.M.'s Turret Ship Magdala, now lying in the Government Dock.

Further particulars will appear in a few days.

Hummum Street. MENEZE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. ATALANTA will sail for LIVERPOOL, the SUEZ CANAL on or about the 7th April. This a fine Clyde-built Steam[illegible] 2,200 Tons gross Register, with Engine[illegible]00 H.P. nominal. She has excellent accommodation for first class Passengers. Her Cabins are placed amidship and are well fitted and ventilated.

The charge for a passage to Liverpool is £50 for an adult, and half fare for Children under 10 and above 2 years of age, exclusive of Wines.

W. & A. GRIGAS & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March 1871. Agents, s. s. Atalanta.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES [illegible] SHIP ROBIN [illegible]

[illegible] LAY [illegible]

THE [illegible] PENINSULA RAILWAY [illegible]

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,200 tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in Squared Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from the date of acceptance of Tender.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 15th April next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 20th March 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Proclamation of the Sheriff of Bombay, in Suit No. 229 of 1867, on the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in which the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST are Plaintiffs, and BULWUNTROW BHEEKAJEE DHOWLEY is Defendant, notifying that under a Warrant issued in the said Suit, he WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the Premises re pectively Numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, and 100, situate on the Kolabat Road, in the Island of Bombay, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that Ma. LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE has purchased the Right, Title, and Interest of CULLIANJEE HUNSRAJ and VEERJEE KHETSEY in the said premises or Mortgages thereof, and that th[illegible]same have been conveyed to Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee by a Deed of Conveyance bearing date Twentieth day of January last. The said Premises, along with other Property adjoining the same, were mortgaged to the said Cullianjee Hunsraj and Veerjee Khetsey by a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Twenty-fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, duly registered and executed by Wassoodew Dajee Dhowley, who held the same under and by virtue of a Deed of Conveyance dated the Twenty-sixth of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, executed by John Gray, David McCulloch, and R. A. Dallas, Trustees of the Estate of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggeria, and the said Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggeria, and there is still due under the said Mortgage the sum of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand for Principal, besides Interest, at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, from Twenty-fifth April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy. INTENDING PURCHASERS at the Sheriff's Sale are hereby WARNED that they will purchase the said property subject to the aforesaid claim of our client, Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee.—Dated this Twentieth day of March 1871.

JEFFERSON and PAYNE.
Attorneys for Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

	Rs.
Montrachet, 1862	...per doz. qts. 48
Chevalier Montrachet, 1864	,, 42
Carton	,, 36
Pommard	,, 28
Savigny	,, 25
Beaune	,, 24
Do.	,, pts. 10
Chablis, 1868	,, qts. 18

Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence on the Rhine.
STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
Hochheimer	...per doz. qts. 26
Do	,, 48
Marcobrunner	,, 41
Nierenberger	,, 33
Liebfraumilch	,, 35
Rauenthaler	,, 34
Rudesheimer	,, 26
Oppenheimer	,, 21
Niersteiner	,, 21
Riesling (Seckar)	,, 15

Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.
Sillery Mousseux, by Vaubon Frères	...per doz. qts. 28
Ditto Ditto Ditto	,, ,, pts. 15

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Nonpareil	,, qts. 28
Do	,, pts. 15

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMAN-STORES.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY, a fresh batch to hand.
FONDCHERRY.
BURMA.

J. NEUBERG.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBB having secured an interest in the invention of the EUREKA COTTON GIN, is hereby INVESTED with a POWER OF ATTORNEY to act for me during my absence from India.

EDWARD JONES,
Patentee Eureka Cotton Gin.

Bombay, 17th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. GINGER and C. STEPHENS and SONS beg to inform their Constituents and the Public that their FIRMS will be AMALGAMATED from the 1st of April 1871, and that the business will be conducted at the present premises occupied by Mr T. Ginger, Girgaum Road (late Remount Lines), under the designation of GINGER, STEPHENS and SONS.

T. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS & SONS.

15th March 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING, GRAZING and other FEES on the ESPLANADE, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

For the amount of fees to be levied and other particulars, apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA PAID since the suspension has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

[illegible] goods as required.

[illegible] to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) [illegible] to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of PROPERTIES in
BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,
[illegible]ey be had by applying to the Manager at Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase [illegible]mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of

[illegible] SARAWUK JAENEE BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

[illegible]IX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of [illegible] Legislative Council of India.

[illegible]0, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

[illegible]merly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

[illegible]om 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday [illegible]3 P.M. The Bank will not receive or [illegible]ay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches :
[illegible]anpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

[illegible]his Company is established is the rana[illegible]nking Commission and Agency business, as [illegible]antile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

[illegible]charge of Government Securities, Stocks, [illegible]arge and realizing interest and dividends [illegible]following terms : if to be remitted by the Its Agencies, no commission will be [illegible]arwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per [illegible]

[illegible]n the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, [illegible]elivering of Securities from safe custody, a [illegible]ent. will be charged.

[illegible]Banking Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates :—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaeree fund in the Bombay Presidency, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have defaulted without payment of their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.
Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for the Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing :

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. if paid by 1st April 1871.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th February 1871.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, case of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
12,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
8,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & C. China	250 par.
6,000	270	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	99	7.5 do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 9	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
Rs.	£14	126.5.4	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
300	1,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,900	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	1,925	do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
700	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	583
509	4,880	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,600
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	5,500
150	4,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	2,750
300	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	3,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
200	1,500	150	25 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	1,000	2,000	120 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & Q. Co.	470
128	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,850
220	2,000	750	75 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	950
150	3,000	all	150 ps.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
95	190	...	Do. China	1
200	2	Mar. '06	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68	May "	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,250	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	75
1,500	2,449	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	326

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10ors. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Wallace, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Carwar.
McConnell, Surgeon Medical Department, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Rant, Riding Master, 5th Lancers, on sick leave, from Sealkote.
Fawcett, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Goodheart, Rev., Chaplain, Madras, from sick leave, from England.
Newbury, Captain, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, on furlough, from Fyzabad.
Pritchard, Captain, Bengal Artillery, on sick leave, from Hingolee.
Meurant, Major, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Trevor, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Lasalle, Captain, 19th K. O. Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Woodhouse, Major, 5th Native Infantry, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Fraser, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Peterson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.
Comyn, Captain, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cantonment Magistrate, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Ford, Madras Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 15th February 1870, the date of his return to India.

The Reverend W. D. Cowley, M.A., Chaplain of Morar, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 18th proximo, or subsequent date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. B. Nixon, Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps and Officiating Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Captain Young, or until further orders.

Ensign O'Moore Creagh, Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps and Officiating Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, vice Lieutenant Nixon, or until further orders.

Upon Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore, of Calcutta, the title of "Raja Bahadoor" is conferred as a personal distinction.

Captain A. G. Mayne, Commandant of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st March 1871, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Randall, of the Bengal Infantry Establishment, is appointed Agent of the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh in the room of Colonel C. Herbert.

Colonel G. Verner will continue to officiate in the above appointment during Lieutenant Colonel Randall's absence in Europe on leave.

Captain A. H. E. Campbell, Commanding the Resident's Escort, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad during Major Fraser's absence on leave, or until further orders. Captain Campbell assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th of February 1871.

Major W. C. Lester, Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days, with effect from the 15th of March 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Bagley received charge of the office of Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, from Mr. T. H. Bigge, on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

Mr. T. H. Bigge, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed leave on medical certificate to proceed to England for eighteen months.

Dr. K. B. Stuart, Surgeon to the Artificers of the Miat and the Officers of the Customs Preventive Service, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Arthur Young, of the Medical Department, Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpore, Oudh, is permitted to proceed to Europe and Australia on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Alfred Birch, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to New Zealand on medical certificate, for two years.

Major General Arthur Broome, C. S. I., of the Royal Artillery, Controller General of Military Expenditure, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years.

Captain John Howard Broome, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

Surgeon Major Henry Mills Cannon, M. B., of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Edmund Fortescue, of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Brigade Major, Umballa, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arnold Dashwood Strettell, of the 109th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—18th November 1869.

Lieutenant Edward Chetwood Hamilton of the 66th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—14th December 1869.

Ensign William Alexander Holcombe, of the 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—17th February 1870.

Ensign Geffery Lawrence Elliot, of the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—22nd February 1870.

The undermentioned officers will rank as Lieutenants in the Beng l Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Ensign Holcombe,—17th February 1870.
Ensign Elliot,—22nd February 1870.

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Captain R. F. Lewis, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines during the period Captain D. J. Welch may officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Napier Raikes, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Clements Robert Shaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kheree, Oudh,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Alexander Andrew Bruce, Wing Officer 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years.

Captain Charles Augustus Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, British Burmah,—for two years.

Captain Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Captain J. G. Campbell, of the late 15th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of Major G. H. Basevi, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Colonel William Arden Crommelin, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, Inspector General of Military Works and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountants of the 4th grade and posted to the provinces specified:—

Mr. E. A. Wood, to Central India.
Mr. A. R. Laville, to the Central Provinces.

Captain E. T. Thackeray, V. C., R. E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 2nd grade and posted to the Punjab.

Mr. W. P. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 15th April 1871, or subsequent date.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, has obtained one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate, embarking at Bombay.

Mr. E. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, vice Mr. J. A. Miller, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Court, Punjab, in view to his being appointed to officiate as Registrar of that Court.

With the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Court is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Miller, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, to officiate as Registrar of the Chief Court, *vice* Mr. W. Coldstream, proceeding on furlough.

Baron J. Bentinck, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Sya kot to the Kohat District.

Mr. H. R. Ellsmie, of the Bengal Civil Service, is re-appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, in the Punjab, with effect from the 24th February 1871.

Mr. S. Clifford to officiate as Deputy Registrar of the Court, vice Mr. A. Robertson, appointed to officiate as Judge of a Small Causes Court.

Lieutenant J. B. Hutchinson, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Lahore to Gurdaspore, to hold charge of Dalhousie during the ensuing season.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 9 cases tobacco, G Shurufally.
North Tyne (s), 16 cases sherry, Lawrence & Co; 2 cases champagne, 2 cases brandy, and 1 case chatian gullet, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tagus (s), 10 cases still hock, Payne & Co.
Glenduror, 5 hhds portwine, the L A & A Company.
North Tyne (s), 200 boxes tin plates, H Allibhoy; 50 boxes bar soap and 5 cases oilmanstores, The L A & A Company.
Anazi, 10 cases yellow metal, C Madeley & Co; 30 cases still hock and 50 cases Steinwein, Payne & Co; 50 drums linseed. oil, H F Soares.
City of York, 31 packages medicine, 3 bales paper, &c, King, King & Co.
The Tweed, 9 cases sherry and 29 cases oilmanstores, H F Soares.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Westminster, 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H D Frock & Co; 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 106 bales cotton, M Goculdass.
Calcutta, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 50 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 16 bales wool, H Thakersey.
Arethusa, 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 90 bales cotton, R Arnoluk; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 57 bales cotton, M Candass.
Lord Asliburton, 92 bales cotton, G Ludha; 50 bales cotton, M Candass.
Ophelia, 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Oberon, 25 bales cotton, R Loyd; 94 bales cotton, C Ludha.
Sam Mendel, 17 bales cotton, K Gunnesh; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, D Vulubdass.
North Tyne (s), 50 bales wool, L Indurjee; 50 bales cotton, H D Frock & Co; 50 bales cotton, G H Fazul & Co.
Aatlanta (s), 97 bales cotton, K Petamber; 155 bales cotton. Gaddum & Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 1,500 bundles galls, S Vagjee; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 182 bales cotton, H Petamber & Co; 53 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 25 bales wool, B Vijbhookandass.
Rialto, 500 bundles hemp, H G H Remtoola; 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.
Jane Law, 26 bales cotton, E Custoorchund.
Tethys, 75 bales cotton, H Solamon; 200 bales cotton, Rithie, Steuart & Co; 50 bales wool, 47 bales cotton, G Yurria.
City of York, 10 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Tanjore (s), 25 bales wool, V Yurria.
The Tweed, 5 cases glassware, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Tanjore (s), 89 pieces E teeth, B Vullybhoy.
Acacia, 160 cwts horns, Hussonkhan.
Durham (s), 1 case indigo and 1 bag saltpetre, Peel Cassels & Co; 10 bales skins, D Abdoolkadur; 570 bundles galls and 189 bundles nut vomica, C Jeejeejeejeer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cordova (s), 198 bales cotton, A C Gumpert & Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, H D Frock & Co; 520 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.
Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co; 377 bale cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.
Cheviot (s), 200 bales cotton, M Thakersey & Co; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 550 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 850 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia (s), 230 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Simla (s), 370 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 50 bales cotton and 10 boxes coffee, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.
Simla (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Durham (s), 191 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co; 41 bales cotton and 30 cases and 2 bags coffee, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eddystone, 8,000 bags linseed and 275 bales gunny rags, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 109 bales cotton, H A Noormohed; 50 bottles quicksilver, D J Lisboa.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Harve	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 8s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Thunderbolt	Goldsworthy	Liverpool, Nov. 11.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, March 15.
	Cheviot (s)	Tate	Jeddah, March 8.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Mandavee, March 18.
	White Jacket	Jones	Liverpool, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Martaban (s)	Heasman	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Singapore, Mitchell, to Liverpool.
Ship Palm Tree, Capper, to Cochin.
Ship Golden City, Jones, to New York.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Ship Acacia, to London via Colombo.
Ship Robert Kerr, to Liverpool.
Steamer Simla, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Cheviot, to Trieste and Venice.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar.	25	2 P.M.		3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	27	11 A.M.		
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	29	11 A.M.		
China	,,	30	9 A.M.		10 A.M.
Australia	April	13	6 P.M.	12th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Mar.	25	2 P.M.		3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	March	25	Wednesday	August	9
Do	April	1	Do	do	16
Do	do	8	Do	do	23
Do	do	15	Do	do	30
Do	do	22	Do	September	6
Do	do	29	Do	do	13
Do	May	6	Do	do	20
Do	do	13	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	20	Do	October	7
Do	do	27	Do	do	14
Wednesday	do	31	Do	do	21
Do	June	7	Do	do	28
Do	do	14	Do	November	4
Do	do	21	Do	do	11
Do	do	28	Do	do	18
Do	July	5	Do	do	25
Do	do	12	Do	December	2
Do	do	19	Do	do	9
Do	do	22	Do	do	16
Do	August	6	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—DAVIES—March 20th, at Mhow, by the Rev. F. Crombie, Robert Anderson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 3rd K. O. Hussars, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter of Major L. M. Davies, Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PEARSON—March 17th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain Hugh P. Pearson, 12th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLES—March 17th, at Nagode, Charles Robert Coles, Political Assistant in Bundelcund, aged 47.
MYLNE—March 17th, at Dinapore, Thomas Graham, infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel Mylne, A. C. G.
PALMER—March 15th, at Allahabad, at the residence of Mr. E. U. Duffy, Abraham Palmer (of Bird and Co.) of concussion of the brain by a fall off his horse.
PLOWDEN—March 13th, at Kohat, William Frederick Chichele, younger twin son of Captain T. C. Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, aged 1 year 7 months and 21 days.
RAMSAY—March 12th, at Lucknow, Cornet J. A. Ramsay, 21st Hussars.
WOLSELEY—March 17th, at Delhi, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. G. B. Wolseley.
WILLIAMSON—March 12th, from the effects of a fall from his horse while deer hawking, Lieutenant H. S. Williamson, Officiating Adjutant 5th B. C.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

THE annual farce known as "The Budget Debates" is now being performed in the playhouse of the Legislative Council. The Executive Government comes to the Council with proposals settled in the Executive Council after, we suppose, some communication with the Secretary of State, and the Executive would be more than human if it did not stand by its conclusions. Whatever the members of the Legislative Council may think about the merits of the Budget, the propriety or impropriety of different kinds of taxation, the lavish or parsimonious character of expenditure, they cannot, even if a majority, throw out the bill or bills because the etiquette is that official members shall not carry their opposition beyond the limits of a speech. And this etiquette is quite right, because the Government is not a responsible, but a despotic Government, tempered, it may be, by the asperities of debate, and only cloaked about with the hollow forms of responsible government. The "power of the purse" is merely nominal, in short a mischievous sham. The practice of bringing the budget before the Council is a clumsy device designed for the purpose of allowing the Finance Minister to make a public statement, and of permitting dissentients to give their dissatisfaction public utterance. The result is a "foregone conclusion;" the debate very nearly an empty formality; the whole process a sham. The only real use of the Legislative Council as an apparatus for dealing with the budget is the function it performs as a School of Agitation. Regarded in that light it has some advantages, but the Government of India might not improperly be asked whether a ferment of agitation, mostly fruitless, is consistent with the real nature of government in India? It may be said that majority being secured a Government can afford to provide the means of publishing opposition, and there is some force in that remark; but, on the other hand, when it is notorious that, for official reasons, there cannot be a majority against the Government, people will suspect that there is one, and that it is suppressed in obedience to the rules of official etiquette. The principle of government in India is not that of government by majorities, nor can it be be so, since the Viceroy and his colleagues are responsible, not to the Legislative Council, but to the Secretary of State, who acts for the Crown Hence the absurdity of submitting financial questions to a Legislative Council by whose decisions no one intends to be bound.

It is as a School of Agitation and Debating Society that the Council comes before us year after year. In the matter of the income tax the provincial members, except the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, were all opposed to the retention of the impost, and they appear to have stated their opposition in very plain terms. They were in a better position than any other members of the Council to explain to the Executive the feelings with which the tax is regarded by the half million who pay it, and the effect of the talk about it upon the millions who think that their turn may come next. But it is of not the least avail that public opinion is hostile to the tax, since the Government have pledged themselves to impose it, and since Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that it is singularly moderate and just. All the dissentients could do was to agitate against the tax, denounce the policy of the Executive, and go to dinner. So little command has the Legislative Council over the purse, so little is it meant to have, that the income-tax is devised to run for ever, Government taking it out of the power of the Council to raise the question any more except in general debate. We do not quarrel with the Government for maintaining absolute command of the finances. That is essential to their existence; but we do complain of the Government for pretending that the members of Council have any control by going through the farce of submitting measures to their approval. Against the mischiefs caused by such a transparent sham, we have nothing to produce but the possible benefit arising from out-spoken debate.

We assume that the retention of the "odious" and "unsuitable" tax as a permanent oppression is a foregone conclusion: and one that it is useless to wrangle about. Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues in the Executive have committed the Government to this vexatious mode of raising money, and they cannot recede without weakening their authority, which, except in raising and spending money, is already weak enough. But there is one thing they might do without impairing the stability of the power they exercise for the time being. They might raise the limit of exemption. This might be done by the select committee with the assent

[illegible] of the Executive; [illegible] think expedient is [illegible] to say that people [illegible] £100 a-year should [illegible] severe loss occasi[illegible] Income-tax Collec[illegible] this slight conce[illegible] Mayo nor Sir [illegible] that the disgust [illegible] cease. Discont[illegible] this impost, legitimate [illegible] the philosophers who look [illegible] At the same time we are bound [illegible] it is at once more honest and wise [illegible] money by income-tax than to borrow—there is no check to the policy of loan-mongering except bankruptcy, which may not operate for years, and then, like a political revolution, operate all at once; whereas the spur of severe taxation creates daily and almost hourly a spirit of opposition to expenditure, and by worrying Government, in season and out of season, tends to curb outlay. It is the extravagant notions about expenditure that are ruining the Government in the esteem of the country, and there will be no sound policy until the Government ceases to regard expenditure as its first duty, and concentrates its energies upon retrenchment instead of on taxation.

IT appears from the Army List that supersession by Local Majors commenced with Lieut.-Colonel Francis, whose date of majority was 24th June 1861, and who superseded Lieut.-Colonel Carnegy, whose majority by brevet is dated 7th December 1858, consequently Colonel Carnegy should be given local rank to prevent this supersession. Next comes Lieut.-Colonel Stileman, whose date of majority is 16th July 1862, and who became a Lieut.-Colonel on the 6th March 1868, superseding the following Majors, whose dates of majority are given—

	Date of Majority.
Phillips	11th June 1862
James	11th June 1862
Thacker	11th June 1862
Palin	11th June 1862
Thompson	18th June 1862
Reynolds	2nd July 1862

and who should receive local rank dated 5th March 1868.

There is then no supersession until you come to Lieut.-Colonels Morris and Macleod, who jumped up to their present rank from below Major Astley of the 49th Foot, their date of majority being 17th May 1869, consequently every officer down to, and including, Major Astley should have local rank [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel dated the day before Messrs. [illegible] are now superseded. The next supersession is by Colonels Clarke, Bushe, and Edwardes, [illegible] Major Carnac of the 49th Foot. Eight more officers [illegible] would have to be given rank to prevent supersession by them, and six more to put in the supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel Park, the [illegible] promotion.

As the granting local rank is a simple admitted already and causes no expense whatever to Government, it is to be hoped that the perfect fairness of having recourse to it now may be admitted, and the intolerable supersession of hundreds of officers by a few officers being already fortunate in being able to draw higher pay when employed, and in getting their [illegible] allowance in about ten years less time than the present of the army. Of course the suggested remedy would make the Army List longer, rather more absurd than it does now, but as every one about the army is in pretty much the same state as all round, a little more tessellation of ranks would not seriously impair its irregular beauty.

SURGEON G. A. BURN, M.A., and M.D., Madras Medical Service, has been allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

IT appears from the account of Sookpal to Mr. Edgar, that the Lushais admit a loss of 57 men in their attack upon Monierchail.

THE "Observer" believes it is justified in stating that the importation of gold bullion during the year now ending has been exceptionally large and not, as stated by Sir Richard Temple, exceptionally small.

"RULES for the examination of probationers for the Staff Corps in the Administrations and Branches of the Service under the control of the Foreign Office," are published in the "Gazette of India" of the 18th instant.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was observed in Allahabad by a public dinner at the North-Western Provinces Club. The dinner, it is true, was intended for the Hon. W. H. Seward, but as he did not come the Saint dropped in for a good thing.

A SERIOUS riot is reported to have occurred in Assam, vaccination being the cause to which it is ascribed. It is supposed that the vaccinators must have pushed their operations with undue pertinacity, to have created so unprecedented and unlooked for excitement.

THE "Central India Times" is credibly assured that the Government of India has sanctioned five lakhs of rupees for expenditure in the coming financial year on the Chanda railway, so that the question whether the line was to run in British territory east of the Wurdah river, or in the Berars west of the stream, has been finally set at rest.

"THE Secretary of State, while refusing to confirm the order of the Indian Government for the compulsory retirement of Mr. Humphery from the Civil Service, has directed," says the Calcutta "Observer," "that in the event of his return to India he shall remain without an appointment. The Secretary of State has modified the order of the Government of India in this way on the ground that the finding of the Commission who enquired into the charge was rather favourable than adverse to Mr. Humphery."

THE "Pioneer" confirms the report that the 38th Regiment, which has been suffering so severely from fever in Peshawur, is to march immediately for Rawul Pindee. The 6th Royal Regiment from Rawul Pindee relieves the invalid regiment at Peshawur. This move takes place in consequence of the representations made to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals after his recent rapid visit to the unhealthy valley. Of the Peshawur garrison between 600 and 700

insensible and speechless. Dr. Blaney was sent for and attended twice on Sunday and twice on the following day. Deceased recovered consciousness at noon on Monday but was unable to speak. He died yesterday at 4 A.M. He told his wife on Saturday night that his foot had turned in walking and he had hurt his ankle. He had also a bruise over the left eye. Dr. Blaney was of opinion that death resulted from compression of the brain, and that such compression might have resulted from a severe fall upon the head. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall.

REWARDS FOR KILLING WILD ANIMALS.—We understand that in future rewards will be awarded to people for killing lions and tigers only, by Government, in the Bombay presidency, and for no other wild beasts.—*Poona Observer*, March 21.

THE case of the man Pinto, implicated in the Jacobabad frauds last year, in which John Barron, the head clerk in the Political Superintendent's office, figured conspicuously, has been decided in appeal, by a portion of the fine being remitted and the sentence of 21 years and 6 months' imprisonment commuted to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Sindian*, March 18.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP WHITE JACKET, 1,147 tons, Captain M. Jones, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,513 tons of coals.

THE SHIP THUNDERBOLT, 1,193 tons, Captain J. Goldsworthy, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,437 tons of coals.

THE SHIP GOLDEN CITY, 1,347 tons, Captain David Jones, will sail to-day for New York with a cargo of 105 bales of wool, 1250 cwts. of horns, 26,517½ cwts. of linseed, and 1,000 cwts. of rags.

THE S. S. MARTABAN, Captain C. Heasman, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Mr. Izon. For Vingorla—Rev. Mr. Henry H. Pace. For Mangalore—Rev. Mr. N. Hubner. [And twenty deck passengers.

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. SINGAPORE, 1,445 tons, Captain James Mitchell, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,675 bales of cotton, 686 bales of wool, 252 cwts. of coir yarn, 1,701½ cwts. of galls, 7 cwts. of linseed, 7 cwts. of rapeseed, 785½ cwts. of wet dates, 26½ cwts. of blood stone, 13 cwts. of teel seed, 124 bales of jute, and the following passengers:—

Major General and Mrs Montgomery	Miss Hammond
Mrs Robinson and five children	Misses Whishaws
Mrs Conner and two children	Colonel Need and Misses Need
Mr and Mrs Wareham and three children	Mrs Tribe
Mrs La Touche and child	Major and Mrs Harris
Captain and Mrs Lane and two children	Mr Hart and two children
Mrs General Younghusband	Mrs Drawbridge
General Whish, wife, daughter and child	Mr Stewart
Mrs S A Briggs	Mr Donald Robertson
Dr Hatchell	Captain Newbury, wife and child
Dr and Mrs Burn and five children	Captain Mackie
	Colonel and Miss Magrath
	Rev Mr W A Lisbon; and four second class passengers.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21st March, 12-40 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st March, 12-25 P.M. Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th March, 10-37 P.M.; via Turkey, 20th March, 9-30 P.M. America via Russia, 21st March, 5-40 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 13th March, to Saturday, 18th March 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	1,713	0	0
House Rate	13,188	7	0
Police Rate	6,647	2	8
Lighting do.	6,647	2	8
Water do.	5,716	3	9
Malabar Cess	7,088	13	3
Market Fees	1,542	8	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	718	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,425	0	2
Fines and Penalties	441	4	0
Town Duties	2,370	15	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,700	0	0
Total Rs.	57,148	9	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WIFE.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, on the 16th inst., the case of the Queen vs. Daood Uloodeen was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball. The accused was tried before Mr. R. White, Session Judge of Sholapore, for having on or about the 19th December last murdered his wife Jarruma at Shelgee in the Sholapore talooka. The woman and one Sungapa Koshtee had been on terms of criminal intimacy for some time. The accused remonstrated with deceased several times, but finding that his remonstrances were of no avail, he killed her on the 19th December while she was sitting with Sungapa. The victim was not probably more than seventeen years of age. She was pregnant and near the time of delivery, and she received no less than nineteen wounds from accused.

The Session Judge, in giving judgment, said—The accused Daood is charged with having murdered his wife Jarruma at Shelgee in the Sholapore talooka on the 19th December last. The charge is amply established. The evidence of witnesses Kondun and Rajina, the mother and sister-in-law, respectively, of the deceased Jarruma, and the accused Daood's confession before the magistrate, could leave no room for doubt of accused's guilt; and the accused has now, before this Court, adhered to and repeated the main portion of that confession. The deceased, it appears, at the time of her death was living apart from the accused. About two months and a half previously, after they had resided together at Shelgee for three years, they quarrelled, and accused then left deceased and went and lived with his brother in the same village. On the morning of the 19th December last, Jarruma went out with Rajina to get grass, and they went to the field of one Lingapa Koshtee. While they were in the field, the accused Daood came there and at once, according to Rajina's account, commenced the savage attack on the deceased that caused her death. Rajina deposes that accused threw a stone at deceased. The stone struck deceased, who immediately fell, and then the accused sat on her and began to stab her in the face with a knife. On seeing this Rajina ran off to the house of Kondun and told her what was going on. Rajina than hastened back to the field, accompanied by Kondun. There they found Jarruma lying on the ground quite dead, covered with blood issuing from numerous fearful wounds on her head, face, throat, neck, and left arm. On their way to the field Kondun and Rajina met the accused Daood coming from the direction of it with blood over his person. Near the corpse the accused's waistcloth was lying covered with blood, and on his arrest his shoes were also found to have bloodstains on them. In his examination before the magistrate the accused stated he had inflicted the wounds on deceased with a "koorpa" (a sort of hoe) which he afterwards threw into a well; and Rajina mentions that he had a "koorpa" with him as well as a knife when he came to the field. But whatever may have been the particular weapon used, the wounds were evidently caused, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon who soon after death examined the corpse, by some sharp, heavy, cutting instrument. As to why the accused Daood killed Jarruma, accused's statement is as follows:—He says that deceased and Sungapa, a nephew of Lingapa Koshtee above mentioned, had been on terms of criminal intimacy for a year past, that he had often on this account remonstrated with deceased, who used to be frequently seen by him in Sungapa's company, but his remonstrances produced no effect; that on the day he killed deceased, he saw her sitting with Sungapa in Lingapa's field, and asked her what she was about; that she replied by asking him what business he had to question her; and that this answer made him so angry that he immediately killed her. There is no evidence to support this statement; and even if weight were given to it, the accused's crime would not be less than murder; nor could it, I think, be adequately punished except by a sentence of death. The murder was a shockingly brutal one. The victim was not probably more than seventeen years of age. She was pregnant and near the time of delivery, and she was hacked about by the accused in a most savage manner, receiving no less than nineteen wounds from him, any one of the majority of which was of itself sufficient to cause death. I convict the accused Daood of the offence charged, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he is dead, this sentence being subject to confirmation by the High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

PASSENGERS LEAVING MADRAS.

THE P. and O. steamer Australia reached Madras from Calcutta on the 18th inst., and received on board the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Major and Mrs Cloete, Mrs Blair, three children and European servant, Mr and Mrs Lanauze, Colonel and Mrs Touch, Mr Ridley, Mrs Ridley, infant and native servant, Lieutenant and Mrs Lecky, two children, infant and native servant, Captain W M Wright, Colonel Stanley, Mr G L Murray, Major E Norton, Mrs Norton, three children, two infants and native servant, Mr W W Morley, the Hon Mrs Deane, two children and native servant, Miss and Master Simpson, Mrs Hamilton, Mrs Billings and two infants, Mr C Smith, Mrs Smith, child and infant.

For Brindisi—Mrs E W Barnett, Mrs Barnett and native servant, Messrs H Rigg, A Daly, E C Mitchell, and C Molland, and Major Mullins.

For Suez—Lieutenant and Mrs Mathias, Dr Young and Colonel Walpole.

For Melbourne—Lieutenant Colonel R H Sankey and native servant, Lieutenants G Fole, JB A Hanson, E Daly, Edward Morrison, H Evans, Thomas Clarke, Bell, J G Walker, George Ridley, and J O'Connor.

For Sydney—Frank Raimond and J Purvis.

For Point to Galle—Revd J Mayore, Mrs Mayore and four children, Mr R M Kennedy, and Mrs Norton's ayah.

HIGH COURT SUITS.

THE following suits were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday:—

H. BOMONJEE, TOUCHE & CO., VS. BALCRISHNA OODERAM.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle appeared on behalf of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., in a suit brought by that firm against Balcrishna Ooderam for Rs. 1,811-8-5, due on a redraft. His Lordship gave decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent. from 31st October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment debt at 6 per cent.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & CO., VS. PURSHOTUM MEGJEE.

Mr. Farran, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the defendant shipped 100 bales of cotton by the Schleswig Bride through the firm of Rennie, Scovell & Co., signed a letter of hypothecation, and drew a bill of exchange against the consignment. The account sales of the cotton forwarded from England showed a loss of Rs. 1,378-8-8, for which a draft was presented to him, payment of which was refused. Decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 1,378-8-8 with interest at 9 per cent. from 25th February 1870 till judgment, costs, 6 per cent. on the judgment debt, and speedy execution.

The following cases were also disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

NATHMULL GOVERDHUNJEE VS. BALDEN GOVINDRAM.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff; there was no defence. The claim was for Rs. 2,450 due on business transactions. Decree was given for the amount with interest and costs. Defendant had addressed a letter to the plaintiff, in which, after reminding him that God Almighty sent his blessings here and there, he said he was much embarrassed, but that plaintiff's money was in its right place and that he should not not act hostiley. On this letter, and as the debt was an old one, immediate execution was ordered.

MEGBAEE, WIDOW, VS. GUNNEY SULLIMAN.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for either of the two defendants Gunney and Abdoola. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,248 due on an adjusted account. There had been Rs. 1,700 paid to account, and also Rs. 2,000 paid since the suit was filed. Decree was given for Rs. 3,154 with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 4,548 from 25th October 1870 to 16th March and on Rs. 3,154 from 16th March till judgment, with costs.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & CO., VS. RHOOPCHUND SAHIDCHUND.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant had left Bombay ere the arrival of the redrafts on which the suit was brought, and so there was no defence. The claim was for the aggregate amount of redrafts on three consignments. The first was a consignment of 135 bales of cotton per Euxine, on which £1,400 had been advanced and for which there was a redraft of Rs. 4,538. The next was 100 bales of cotton per Tennyson, on which £1,200 had been advanced, and the last consignment was one of 65 bales per ship Newcastle, against which £715 was advanced. The plaintiffs' accountant stated that attempts had been made to present the redrafts but that these had failed owing to the defendant's moonim having absconded. The first redraft, Rs. 4,538, was due on 2nd November; the second, Rs. 3,941, due on 18th November; and the third, Rs. 3,762, due on 3rd November. Decree was given for the amount of these, Rs. 12,242, with interest at 9 per cent. from the due dates, and costs; and speedy execution was ordered.

TREEBHOWUN JUGJEEWUNDASS VS. NAVALVOW, WIDOW.

The Advocate General and Mr. Pigot appeared for the plaintiff; the second defendant, Navalvow's son, appeared personally. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 21,648 due by defendants as heirs of the estate of Jugoonath Hemraz, a well known shroff, who, the learned counsel remarked, appeared to have speculated in shares. The first item was Rs. 7,635 for shares in the Financial Association of India and China; the second item was for Rs. 100, earnest money paid on a Back Bay share; and the third was Rs. 10,000, paid to Cursondass Madhowdass, in respect of the contract for that share—the contract not having been carried out but settled on payment of that amount. On the other side several sums had been credited to the defendants, one of which was for a considerable sum received from the liquidator of the Financial Association.

The plaintiff's moonim deposed that the defendant had had share transactions with his master's firm. He proved the settled account in connection with the Financial Association, and stated with regard to the Back Bay share that a share was purchased for Rs. 56,000 by defendant in plaintiff's name from the Imperial Banking and Trading Company acting for Cursondass Madhowdass. Plaintiff had authority to pay the earnest money and afterwards compromised the matter by giving up the share and paying Rs. 10,000 to Cursondass Mahowdass. Twenty-five shares of the Financial Association were mortgaged by defendant to plaintiff, and on these they had paid calls amounting to Rs. 756. Allowing all the items due to the credit of the defendant there was now due to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 21,648.

The defendant, who appeared quite a young lad, said he was very young when his father died—he knew nothing about these transactions, and left the matter to his Lordship. He mentioned also that the sum claimed in the summons was Rs. 15,422 and now Rs. 21,648 was claimed.

The Judge remarked that there was no sum mentioned in the plaint, and as only Rs. 15,422 was stated in the summons served on the defendant he was afraid more could not be recovered as against this defendant.

The Advocate General said that rather than run any risk he would ask for decree for the sum in the summons only, but added that he thought it would certainly be a great advantage were the English practice followed here—that an educated class of attorneys should be allowed to make out their own writs.

The Judge—I suppose the writs always pass through their hands.

The Advocate General—The writ is not sent for approval. It is sent from the Prothonotary's office sealed and signed, and not for approval at all.

The Judge—Such a case should be brought to the attention of the officer of the Court.

Decree was then given for Rs. 15,422 with interest as against the estate of Jugonath Hemraz, plaintiff waiving his claim for costs.

FURLOUGH RULING.

EXTRACT from a Memorandum from Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Home Department,—(No. 64, dated Fort William, the 2nd March 1871.)

Para. 2.—An officer can reckon his return from furlough only from the date of his arrival at the port at which he may *bona fide* disembark with the view of proceeding to join his appointment or regiment; and his landing and reporting himself at Madras on his way to Calcutta to rejoin his appointment in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, &c., cannot, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council considers, be in any sense what is meant by "disembarkation in India," even though the officer should belong to the Madras presidency.

* Furlough Rules of 1868, Rule XVII.

THE CURRENCY.

APPENDED is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 16th March 1871:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	8,35,21,410	92,74,458*	1,42,42,231	2,60,47,670
Madras	74,57,460	61,31,546	17,26,404	78,50,950
Bombay	4,08,40,940	2,89,44,248	1,31,49,801	4,21,00,480
Allahabad	54,26,980	56,03,889	11,03,291	67,07,180
Lahore	45,07,610	50,25,773	7,00,037	57,25,810
Calicut	10,81,790	11,40,841	1,00,059	12,40,900
Trichinopoly	4,84,299	9,76,771	1,00,059	10,76,830
Visagapatam	3,26,510	2,97,171	1,00,059	3,97,230
Nagpore	24,20,710	13,55,448	5,47,902	19,03,350
Karnachee	24,14,170	42,05,844	5,00,106	47,05,950
Akola	21,48,199	11,55,720	.....	11,55,720
Total	10,07,33,070	6,30,14,707	3,22,72,009	10,07,33,070

* Includes 30 lakhs at Madras.

A PUNJAB OFFICIAL'S NOTION OF "DOUBLE ENTRY."

THE following story, whether true or not is too good to be lost:—

A certain gentleman was recently appointed to a station not a thousand miles from the capital of the Punjab. After a short time he submitted his accounts according to rule to the head office. The various bills of receipts and expenditure were being rapidly passed, when a clerk of unnatural brilliance pounced on a bill in which twenty thousand bricks were charged for twice over. The question was at once sent to the gentleman, whether he had got altogether *forty* thousand bricks on such a date, and if so why he had divided the item into two. "Oh dear no," he said, "I only got twenty thousand bricks, but you told me to put everything down by *double entry*, so I put the bricks down twice. All the other charges are the same!" To the horror of the whole department it was found only too true. The *receipt* side was then examined, but it was consoling to find that with an instinctive acumen worthy of a higher appointment, the gentleman had here limited himself to *single entry*.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 17.

A JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

A SCANDALOUS event is reported from Dinagepore which we should deem incredible were it not supported by unimpeachable authority. The joint magistrate, in his capacity as a magistrate and vice-chairman of the Town Commissioners, was engaged in removing obstacles on the public road, in accordance with the provision of Act VI. of 1868 B.C. While so engaged, he and all his overseers are expressly protected from a civil suit under section 88, unless a month's notice of such suit be previously given. In defiance of this provision of the law, the local munsiff, on the complaint of the owner of the obstruction, caused a suit to be instituted before him for Rs. 10 damages immediately, and without any notice or summons to the magistrate issued an injunction to him to desist from his operations; and, as they did not immediately stop, owing to an accidental delay in the joint magistrate being informed of the injunction—of which delay the munsiff may have been ignorant—within 36 hours issued a warrant to arrest the overseer and the joint magistrate.

What strikes us as most noteworthy in this, is not the illegality of the munsiff's action, which is, we believe, beyond a doubt, but the extreme discourtesy which he did not shrink from exhibiting, in availing himself of all the most summary alternatives given him by the law, in dealing with a high European official. No only in a petty suit of Rs. 10, in which a joint magistrate, acting officially, was the defendant, was it grossly improper to use the *quasi* executive powers committed to his discretion and issue an injunction at all, but it is proper, before so doing, to call upon the defendant to show cause why an injunction should not issue, as laid down in section 95 Civil Procedure Code—a course which the most elementary ideas of propriety should have prescribed to the munsiff as proper in the present instance.

We do not for a moment suppose that the High Court will show any encouragement to these outrageous proceedings, but we cannot suppress the conviction, that there must be something in the system which fosters the tone of mind among judicial officers which the present case exhibits. Judicial independence is very right and proper, but judicial insolence towards the executive government and its representatives, is not likely either to strengthen our power or improve the country.—*Calcutta Observer*, March 18.

EMPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

THE following paragraphs of a military letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 12th January 1871, are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

I have under my consideration in Council your Lordship's letter in the Financial Department, dated the 23rd of November last, No. 250, on the subject of the employment of officers by municipalities.

In Sir Charles Wood's military despatch of the 30th of June 1865, No. 215, sanction was given to the acceptance of municipal employment by officers while on authorized leave, provided that the time passed therein did not reckon as service for pension.

You . . . solicit authority to place at the disposal of municipal and similar departments the services of officers of the Staff Corps or local service, provided they are not required for civil or military employment under the Government, with the understanding that, if any officer so employed desire to count the time thus passed as service for pension he may do so, on the condition that he or his employers must transfer to the Government of India six per cent. of the pay he draws, a proportion which is estimated fully to cover the liability accepted by the Government.

I am willing to give my sanction to the proposition of your Government, provided that in no case does the employment of an officer in this manner render necessary, either directly or indirectly, the admission of another officer to the Staff Corps.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

(*Gazette of India.*)

THE following Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India is published for general information:—

The words "with retrospective effect from 7th August 1869" should be added at the end of the note under the proviso to section 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

INDIA OFFICE; London, the 31st January 1871.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your financial letter dated 30th November 1870, No. 256, relative to the minimum rate of furlough allowance under the new rules.

2. You are of opinion that "the reduced minimum bears very hardly upon those members of the service who are affected by it," namely, those who are compelled by ill health to take furlough on medical certificate before having served eight years, and you therefore request sanction for the restoration of the old minimum rate of furlough pay, viz., £500 per annum.

3. I conclude that you do not intend to lay down in the terms of the 3rd paragraph of Rule 7 of the furlough rules of 1868, that "no officer on furlough shall draw" less than £500 per annum, but that this minimum rate of furlough pay should be subject to the same proviso as was the minimum rate of absentee allowance during leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1864, viz., that "in cases in which the salary shall be less than £500 per annum, the full salary sha" be allowed."

4. On this understanding, I sanction the restoration of the minimum rate of furlough pay under the old rules, with retrospective effect as proposed by you.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule 1 under section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

Subsidiary leave ceases the day before embarkation, and commences the day after debarkation. It cannot be extended on the ground that the vessel in which an officer leaves India or returns to it, touches at some other port in India after the first embarkation, or before the final embarkation.

This rule applies generally.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule, which will be added, as rule 3 A, to the Constructions and Subsidiary Rules under section 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

3A. A period during which an officer has been out of employ in India otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct, shall also be——omitted from the three years.

No. 1608.—Erratum.—The following words which immediately precede section 21 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code should be struck out:—

"Section 18.—The construction appended is new."

Rules XII., XIII., XIV., XVIII., XIX., and XX. of Notification No. 341 of 7th Oct. 1870 are applicable to officers of the Accounts branch.

With reference to the above the Governor General in Council has directed that the undermentioned officers be graded as follows:—

As Controllers, 1st Class, 1st Grade.
Lieutenant Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
Mr. H. Marten.

As Controllers, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. R. Boyce.
" S. Brock.

As Controllers, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.
Lieutenant Colonel F. N. Smith, Madras Staff Corps.

As Controllers, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.
Captain A. J. Filgate, R.E., Assistant Accountant General.
Mr. J. Hopkins, Assistant Accountant General.
Major B. J. C. Prior, Madras Staff Corps.

As Controllers, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.
Mr. J. H. Harding.
Captain D. H. Traill, R.E.
" J. P. Westmorland, R.E.

As Controllers, 2nd Class, 4th Grade.
Mr. W. B. Farr.
Captain C. M. Moberley, R.E.
Mr. T. Moss.
" J. Robinson.
Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E.
Mr. I. [illegible] Trotter.
Major F. G. [illegible] Madras Staff Corps (officiating).

As Deputy Controllers.
Mr. W. A. Billings.
Mr. E. Claxton.
Mr. R. B. Duncan.
Mr. D. C. Gordon.
Mr. J. Mills.
Mr. F. Moore.
Mr. E. Morton.
Mr. W. R. Newman.
Mr. P. Phillips.

As Assistant Controllers, 1st Grade.
Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A.
Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, Bengal Staff Corps.
Mr. J. W. Fordham.

As Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade.
Mr. Morison.

SALARY AND GRADES IN THE ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT OF THE P. W. D.

THE Governor-General in Council has directed (under date 17th March 1871) that the following consolidated salaries shall be adopted in the Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department with effect from 1st September 1870, in order to assimilate the rates of pay to those in the Engineer establishment:—

Former Grading and Salaries.				Revised Grading and Salaries.	
Grades.	Military. Staff Salary.	Military. Maximum Salary.	Civil Salary.	Grades.	Consolidated Salary.
Controllers.				Controllers.	
1st Class	800	1,800	1,200 to 1,600	1st Class—1st Grade ...	1,600
				2nd " ...	1,350
2nd "	700	1,550	1,000	2nd Class—1st Grade ...	1,100
3rd "	600	1,250	900	2nd " ...	950
4th "	500	900	750	3rd " ...	800
5th "	400	750	600	4th " ...	650
Deputy Controllers	300	600	500	Deputy Controllers	550
Assistant Controllers—1st Grade ...	...	...	400	Assistant Controllers—1st Grade ...	450
2nd " ...	...	...	300	2nd " ...	350
				3rd " ...	250

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

(*Gazette of India.*)

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No. 1608.—Erratum.—The following words which immediately precede section 21 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code should be struck out:—

"Section 18.—The construction appended is new."

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL, in the course of a suggestive lecture on Female Work, recently quoted the old saying that England was the hell of horses, the purgatory of servants, and the paradise of women. We shall presently inquire who may have been the author of this dictum—obviously a mediæval one—but it is well to ask whether there ever has been or whether there still is any substantum of truth in the assertion. Horses, in the first place, prior to the introduction of steeple-chasing and macadamised roadways, would really seem to have been better treated in England than in any other country; and the days when that villeinage and serfage which constitution came to an end in France, centuries before domestic slavery has not prevailed in this country since the time of the Anglo-Saxons, it is surely hard to call England the "purgatory of servants." With regard to our island being the "paradise of women," it strikes us that it could only have been a foreigner who uttered so gallant a saying, since he was probably not aware that in the Englishwoman's "paradise" a *femme couverte* was little better than the chattel of her husband, who was moreover entitled to chastise her "with a stick no thicker than his thumb." On the whole, internal evidence would seem to point out Philip II. of Spain as the author of this saying, which has been attributed to half-a-dozen monarchs and to the Middle Ages. The gloomy consort of Bloody Queen Mary brought to England a number of beautiful Andalusian jennets—"pacers" and "amblers"—perhaps the finest (Henry) is all that could be desired, the action (Martini) has shown weakness in the direction prophesied by most good judges, namely, in its spiral lock spring and detonating arrangement. On the other hand the Henry action, even in its unimproved form, has stood the test of extensive use for several years in the hands of sportsmen in all climates, and of many well-known long-range shots, and it has been stated by the committee themselves to be all that could be wished for in every respect but the self-cocking movement. This has now been added, and there is but one opinion now as to its infinite superiority over the Martini. In more or less of the following respects it possesses the advantage over both the Martini and all other actions before the public.

It has but one spring in the whole action and lock works, and that the old well-tried form of mainspring, instead of a spiral coil, so unreliable of temper when made in large numbers, and so liable to weakening after long use.

When the breech is opened a clear view is obtained through the barrel, and the cleaning rod can be passed through from the breech end—both points of the first importance in a military weapon. In neither the Martini nor the Westley Richards is this the case.

The ignition is effected by the long stroke of the ordinary hammer instead of by the short travel of a needle driven by a spiral spring—the former being much more certain than the latter.

The whole of the works are perfectly protected from the weather, in which it has a great advantage over the Westley Richards.

Lastly, after loading, the rifle can be placed on half or full cock at pleasure, just like an ordinary gun, and by the same fingering; while both in the Martini and in the Westley Richards the rifle must *either be kept on full cock or unloaded altogether!* Any one accustomed to use a rifle in emergencies will appreciate the advantages of the Henry in this respect.

Now any one of these advantages ought to suffice to give the preference to this action, provided it were not inferior in other respects. There are other points of superiority which might be mentioned, but no item of inferiority that I am aware of. I have heard but one opinion on the question from every one capable of judging, and who is not prejudiced by conflicting interest. I myself have used the Henry action with unfailing success for the sporting field, and, having closely compared it with every other system out, am unable to conceive in what respect any superiority can now be claimed by any of it rivals.

Yet, did I think that a reconsideration of its claims would necessarily lead to any delay in re-arming the troops, I would say that it would be preferable to have the Martini, with all its obvious inferiority, at once, rather than a much better rifle in the distant future. But it need not be so. The Martini, the Henry, and, if desired, the Westley Richards also, might be used side by side by the troops without the slightest inconvenience, all three possessing the very same movements for opening and closing the breech. The drill would be identically the same for all, and the same tools in the armourer's chest would serve for current repairs. The only reasonable difficulty would lie in the construction of separate machinery for turning out the two or three actions of breeches. But were the Government to sanction the making of a sufficient number of either of the rival actions for an extensive trial, they might be given over to private manufacturers, while the Government factories employed all their resources on the Martini. Both these means of supply will materially in any case be driven hard to produce the new arms as rapidly as the circumstances demand; and, this being the case, duplicate machinery would be required at any rate, so that no extra expense would be incurred on this account.

You and others have urged the trial of the Westley Richards action against the Martini. It is certainly superior to it so far that it works by an ordinary mainspring and hammer instead of a spiral coil and needle, but it is again inferior, in that its works are much exposed to injury from wet, while it shares with the Martini the faults of having no thorough sight through the barrel, and being without any half-cocking arrangement.

If, then, the trial of the Westly Richards against the Martini can be seriously urged at this time of day, how much more is the Henry, with its action already approved by the Government, and its obvious points of superiority to both, entitled to another hearing, especially as this can be done without delaying for a single day the armament of our troops.

Should the fatal mistake be made of finally rejecting now this most admirable of rifles, the only result to be looked for is its adoption by some foreign power, and unintentionally and unasking to have our own remissness in time to come.

[We are much gratified at this endorsement of our opinions by so distinguished an authority as our correspondent. We regret that we have not yet received from Mr. Henry the drawings of his improved rifle for publication.—ED.]

MILITARY BREECH-LOADERS.

(*Field*, Jan. 28.)

SIR,—Most riflemen will probably agree with the conclusions of your leading article on this subject in last week's *Field*, and many will be inclined to go even a little beyond them. In the existing state of Continental politics, no one would desire to see our Government standing still over the re-arming of our troops, with the best small-bore breech-loader now available. The Henry barrel and ammunition have, as you say, proved themselves to be the best combination yet tried for military purposes, and are not likely soon to be surpassed.

As regards the breech action, many persons of judgment in such matters believed at the time that the small arms committee erred in preferring the Martini to the Henry action, which they themselves selected for the prize of £600, on the ground that it "combines strength, safety, and simplicity. The extractor works with remarkable regularity, and the arm can be fired with great ease and rapidity, and is not affected by rough usage and exposure." The Martini was nowhere in these trials; but eventually, after much modification in the Government workshops, it was preferred to the Henry solely on account of its self-cocking arrangement—a point which had never been insisted on before the gunmakers were invited to compete.

The long delay that has ensued during the protracted trials of the composite weapon in the hands of troops has brought several new inventions into the field, and has also allowed Mr. Henry himself to improve his action in the point where it was then held to be inferior to the Martini. By a beautifully simple arrangement the self-cocking is secured, while every other good point of the action is retained, and the whole machinery is very much simplified and improved. It is not yet publicly known what the exact tenor of the official reports on the Henry-Martini has been; but it is believed that, while Mr. Henry (Henry) is all that could be desired, the action (Martini) has shown weakness in the direction prophesied by most good judges, namely, in its spiral lock spring and detonating arrangement. On the other hand the Henry action, even in its unimproved form, has stood the test of extensive use for several years in the hands of sportsmen in all climates, and of many well-known long-range shots, and it has been stated by the committee themselves to be all that could be wished for in every respect but the self-cocking movement. This has now been added, and there is but one opinion now as to its infinite superiority over the Martini. In more or less of the following respects it possesses the advantage over both the Martini and all other actions before the public.

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Yet, did I think that a reconsideration of its claims would necessarily lead to any delay in re-arming the troops, I would say that it would be preferable to have the Martini, with all its obvious inferiority, at once, rather than a much better rifle in the distant future. But it need not be so. The Martini, the Henry, and, if desired, the Westley Richards also, might be used side by side by the troops without the slightest inconvenience, all three possessing the very same movements for opening and closing the breech. The drill would be identically the same for all, and the same tools in the armourer's chest would serve for current repairs. The only reasonable difficulty would lie in the construction of separate machinery for turning out the two or three actions of breeches. But were the Government to sanction the making of a sufficient number of either of the rival actions for an extensive trial, they might be given over to private manufacturers, while the Government factories employed all their resources on the Martini. Both these means of supply will materially in any case be driven hard to produce the new arms as rapidly as the circumstances demand; and, this being the case, duplicate machinery would be required at any rate, so that no extra expense would be incurred on this account.

You and others have urged the trial

peace was concluded Mr. Gladstone was conducting the most indiscriminate and acrimonious opposition of recent times. He opposed the provisions of the treaty as he had in the previous year opposed the Turkish loan, and in the same spirit in which in the following year he accused Sir G. Lewis of a breach of faith because he declined to fulfil, after a costly war, a financial prophecy made by Mr. Gladstone with a shortsighted confidence in perpetual peace. Whatever was objectionable to Russia or beneficial to Turkey was at that time denounced by Mr. Gladstone with passionate vehemence. He gave effective support to the Emperor Napoleon in his attempts to undo the results of the war; and by his strenuous advocacy of the union of the Principalities he unconsciously furnished the Russian Government with an excuse for its recent repudiation of the treaty. Mr. Gladstone was not misinformed when he says that Lord Clarendon attached comparatively little importance to neutralization, and it is more than doubtful whether Lord Palmerston thought that the restriction could be permanently maintained. Both statesmen entertained a well-founded doubt of the value of a Russian promise; and Lord Palmerston, with whom Lord Clarendon cordially acted, would gladly have obtained, instead of the clause in the treaty, a material guarantee; but Mr. Gladstone was incessantly assailing them in Parliament, and the Emperor Napoleon had announced his intention of withdrawing from the prosecution of the war. The English Government was obliged to content itself with an insufficient security, and it insisted on the neutralization of the Black Sea as an ultimatum. If the Russian Minister had not consented to the insertion of the clause, England would, in despite of the Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Gladstone, have continued the war alone, or in conjunction with Turkey. It is undoubtedly true that a verbal engagement is part of a chain in which the good faith of the contractor is the weakest link. The statement that Lord Palmerston distrusted the stability of the treaty is made on the authority of General Ignatieff, who is not known to have enjoyed the confidence of the English Minister. It is evident that Lord Palmerston never said anything of the kind either to Mr. Gladstone or to his more trusted colleagues. That he should have selected an astute Russian agent as his confidant in a matter in which Russian and English interests were diametrically opposed could be credible to only one statesman in England or in Europe.

PROPER IMPROPRIETY.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 18.)

An action has been tried in the Brighton County Court in which Madlle. La Ferte, a French dancer, was plaintiff, and Mr. Botham, the proprietor of the Oxford Music-Hall at Brighton, was defendant. We cannot approach the consideration of this important case without remarking upon the testimony to the popularity of an ancient and learned University which is afforded by the common assumption of its name by the superior class of music-halls. Some years ago, on returning from one of the many boat-races in which Oxford was victorious, a party of Cambridge undergraduates were heard discussing the cause of the fact, which appeared to them to be unquestionable, that Oxford was more popular along the river-side and in London generally than Cambridge. One member of the party suggested that the cause was that Oxford men spent more money, to which another member answered that Cambridge men spent all the money they had, and he did not see what they could do more. Happening to overhear this conversation, we coincided in opinion with the last speaker. But whatever be the cause, it certainly is the fact that the name of Oxford is more current in the mouths of the population of the north of London than of Cambridge, and it seems to be supposed that by giving that name to a music-hall a guarantee is afforded that it will be a pattern to music-halls in general, and particularly that it will exhibit the Parisian cancan in its genuine and original form.

It appears that Mr. Botham, feeling the responsibility of managing a music-hall which called itself by the illustrious name of "Oxford," desired to obtain the assistance of Madlle. La Ferte, who had formed a troupe of dancers for performing in the provinces. An agent of Mr. Botham, who communicated with Madlle. La Ferte, stated that he was informed by her that her troupe was superior to any other, that her costume was that of Louis XIV., and that all the members of the troupe were French. The agent, after hearing this lady's account of herself and her companions, informed his employer, upon grounds which are to our mind slightly unintelligible, that "this troupe was the only one which could draw the most modest of audiences." There are probably degrees in modesty, as well as in everything else, but when the question is about witnessing the "Parisian cancan" performed by ladies wearing the costume of Louis XIV., or of any other period, we should have thought that any reference to modesty was superfluous. But if it be true that the audience of this music-hall are among the "most modest," we are happy to think that this is one of the qualities indicated by the name of "Oxford." The lady and her troupe were engaged by Mr. Botham's agent, and they appeared at his music-hall, but did not give him satisfaction. It resulted, from one night's trial either that her conception of the Parisian cancan was different from his, or that her execution of it was defective. She alleged that he complained that her dancing was not sufficiently Parisian, or, to use a plainer word, indecent, while he alleged that his complaint had been that the dancing of some members of the troupe was, as in fact it was, unskilful. He put an end to the engagement, and he contended before the Court that he was justified in so doing; and thus the question to be tried was whether Madlle. La Ferte or any of her assistants were imperfect in their art, or whether Mr. Botham had set up the pretext of incompetency as a disguise to his real motive, which was disappointment at the propriety of gesture and fulness of clothing with which the Parisian cancan was performed. We should have thought that this was a case in which the jury who had to try it might have sought information otherwise than by their ears. We leave to our readers the question was as to the ferocity of a dog the animal was brought into Court (but not, if we remember rightly, into the jury-box), to enable the jury to judge of his disposition. Following this precedent, an inquiry into the skilfulness or propriety of the dancing of Madlle. La Ferte's troupe might have been assisted by a performance of the Parisian cancan in or near the Court. If such cases were likely to become common, it might be useful for the Benchers of the Inns of Court to revive their obsolete rule as to solemn dancing by the students in their halls, so that those students might possess practical familiarity with questions which might come before either as advocates or as judges. According to the evidence of the plaintiff, the complaint of the defendant was that both her dress and her performance left off too soon. He came to her room and said that she ought to dance again in compliance with an encore, and also that her dancing was too respectable for the Oxford Music-Hall at Brighton. "The dancing at the Mabille was very different, and he required that. The dresses worn by her troupe were too long and not low enough." She answered that she could not dance in the style he required, and that, if she could and did, she would expose him to the risk of losing his license. He replied that "he did not fear that, because it was not the custom in Brighton to withdraw a license for the cancan." According to another witness, the defendant said that "the dresses were very pretty, but not indecent enough." If the audiences at Brighton are among the "most modest," it is not perhaps important that the law, or its practice, allows the liberty at the music-halls which they frequent that has been restrained in London. The cancan, as we know, has been forbidden at the Alhambra in Leicester Square; but then what is the cancan? Madlle. La Ferte says that it is a quadrille that is danced in every drawing-room, a statement which will perhaps astonish people who have danced in drawing-rooms nearly as much as did the information given to a character in a well-known play that he had been talking prose all his life-time.

It was admitted by the plaintiff that the members of her troupe had been recently engaged, and that some of them were English. Indeed, one of them stated that she was engaged on the 4th of January, and had never danced before. She made her first appearance on the 16th of the same month, so that she must have learned her business, if she had learned it, in twelve days. Without presuming to express an opinion as to this lady's general proficiency in dancing, we may venture to surmise that the cancan might be learned by a ready pupil in less time. We know nothing and we say nothing as to the character of the entertainment at the Brighton Music-Hall, but we may remark that there are managers, and probably spectators, who would allow the want of skill to be supplied by an extra touch of indecency. The destitution which was represented to have been produced among a large class of performers by the refusal of a dancing license to the Alhambra has apparently been mitigated by the eagerness of the provinces to be supplied with that which the capital has rejected. If an English girl is sent upon the stage after twelve days' instruction, it seems to follow that experienced performers, English or foreign, can have no difficulty in finding engagements. It might be a difficult legal question whether, supposing that Madlle. La Ferte undertook to perform the "Parisian cancan" at Brighton, she undertook that the performers or only that the performance should be Parisian. It was not necessary, however, to decide this question. The judge had, fortunately for himself, the assistance of a jury, and accordingly he directed the jury in determining whether the plaintiff was dismissed because her dancing was too decent, or whether it was because she and her troupe were incompetent to perform their duty. He told the jury that if they found a verdict for the plaintiff she would be entitled to the salary agreed upon for one night per engagement and it would be for the jury to say whether they thought her entitled to anything further "in consequence of damage to her reputation as a dancer." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the agreed amount of salary and they discreetly avoided entering upon a difficult inquiry as to further damages. The jury have adopted the plaintiff's version of her dispute with the defendant, and therefore their verdict may be taken as meaning that Mr. Botham's complaints was not that the troupe or some members of it were unskilful, but that they were too modest. We ought, indeed, to observe that Mr. Botham's complaint, as he put it, was that Madlle. La Ferte did not dance the cancan "properly"; and the use of this word "properly" raises a question even more perplexing than any which we have hitherto discussed. As a late learned judge was fond of saying, "a jury would decide this question, and how they would decide it heaven knows." If we attempted to form an opinion of our own upon such an abstruse matter, we should conjecture that dancing the cancan as we should say "improperly" was what the defendant supposed that he had engaged the plaintiff to do at the Oxford Music-Hall at Brighton. But still the defendant is entitled to our admission that the complaint, as stated by himself, was that there was a want of propriety in the plaintiff's dancing. The jury, having found a verdict for the plaintiff, have perhaps negatived this allegation of the defendant, or, in other words, have determined that she danced the cancan properly. But she says that he said that she did not dance the cancan improperly enough; and the jury believed her. It seems to follow that they found that she did dance the cancan with the due amount of impropriety as per contract, as well as with adequate agility. But what then is the supposed imputation upon her professional character? The judge must necessarily have meant to ask the jury whether she was injured by being called modest, and this question the jury wisely avoided answering.

STAGE CENSORSHIP.

The Commission charged with the publication of the Emperor Napoleon's private papers have, it is stated, decided to publish the names of all the plays which were refused the sanction of the censor, and the notes of the examiners are to be printed at the same time. These notes will probably throw an interesting light upon the character of dramatic censors, and upon the principles on which they exercise their power. The licensers of plays, both in England and in France, prudently abstain from giving information on these points. M. Boucicault has told us that a successful drama may bring to an author a profit of £15,000. If so our Lord Chamberlain by refusing his license has practically the power of inflicting a fine to that amount without being under any obligation to give any reason for his conduct. Except, however, *Jack Sheppard*, *The Gipsy of Gill's Hill*, and one or two dramas of that class, few plays have in recent years been absolutely forbidden by our licenser; but it is well known that that functionary does exercise considerable authority in the way of compelling alterations and suppressions. It is to be hoped that the notes of the imperial censors may help to bring into discrepute this anomalous relic of the days when censorships in general were in fashion. It is certainly difficult to give any reason why our stage should not be as free as our press.—*Graphic.*

LEON GAMBETTA.

The following is an interesting description of the political character of M. Gambetta and his first oratorical successes, which, no doubt, were the stepping-stone to his assumption of the high position which he has lately resigned. It is from the pen of a remarkable Austro-German writer:—Some years ago Gambetta belonged to the "Boheme" of Paris, a class of men engaged in intellectual and artistic pursuits, without seeking by obtaining any employment, whose competency has not yet been proved by any achievement of success, but who are content with the consciousness of their talent and who dispel the cares of to-day and to-morrow by the pencil, pen, or the checkered thread of thoughts. To be on an equal footing with his careless comrades, he lacked, however, an absolute want of subsistence, for *he* could half-way live from the earnings of a situation which he occupied at the office of his friend Mr. Lourier, the lawyer. In that post he did less than it yielded to him. Zauvier had every reason to doubt the juridical capacity of his Famulus, and repeatedly told him, "You will never be a lawyer of any note;" and to this complaint, mingled with a tone of reproach, Gambetta answered, "I know it full well." He knew, and so did his friends and comrades, that the subtle argumentation on behalf of a pickpocket, or any other scoundrel, the tricks and counter-tricks of attack and defence in the Court of Justice, would never gain any lively interest, nor attain any mastership with him. When yet a student, he directed his whole attention to the political side of question, and a political career was the object of his boldest wishes of his dearest dreams.

At the Café Riche late at night, when most of the guests were retiring, a set of young men gathered round a table, showing by their attitude, demeanour, dress, and language that they engaged in mental labour either as authors, lawyers, or journalists. With a rare fluency of tongue they discussed the events of the day. All of them testified to an undoubted aversion to the Bonapartist Government, as keeping closed the area of intellectual strife, and leaving to the aspiring generation the only option of an obscure life and death, or to purchase through defection and treason of one's convictions the large sphere of action. Among this number was Gambetta; silent when questions unconnected with State affairs were discussed; but as soon as the conversation took a political turn, he then spoke, and his friends silently listened to his utterances, which, copiously but well-ordered, pleasantly but energetically, flowed with a southern accent from his eloquent mouth. When he had concluded, Zauvier never failed to observe, "Tu ne seras jamais un avocat passable." At that time Gambetta was about thirty, all in him showing the full vigour and confidence of his youth. His speech and the flexibility of his voice, which could raise itself to a thundering power, inveigled, and drew, and kept the hearer as if taken in a soft, pliant net. The sparkling and fire of his dark eyes, through which the sincerity of his soul seemed to manifest itself, effectually accompanied the trip. His white teeth agreeably contrasted with the brilliant black beard, contributed to the pleasantness of his voice, the slim, wellformed body, the broad shoulders, the delicate hands harmonising with the now soft, now energetic expression of thought and sentiment, of devoting attachment and vehement indignation. Everything concerning the man appeared to be artistic—even his impetuosity kept measure, and carefully avoided anything that might damage the sense of beauty and dignity. At midnight his comrades went home; but Gambetta, along with Alfred Wolf, remained sitting over a glass of punch, reflecting and talk, until the servants began to clean. Both were the last to leave. Gambetta went to bed as late as possible; after the day's work he wished long to live and to meditate. The first proof he gave of his eloquence in a larger circle was on the occasion of a press suit which had been instituted by the public prosecutor against a writer in the *Petit Journal*. After having pleaded every possible circumstance and reason in justification of his client, he exclaimed—"You must absolve the author who has given free expression to his conviction. Do not forget that He who rules at this moment over your consciences has to suffer from the same accusation which has brought to-day the defendant on the bank of impeachment." At this stage the President of the Court, M. Delesvaur, rose, and indignantly interrupted the defender in the following words:—"I shall not allow any allusion to be made here to the head of the State, in whose name we are giving sentence." Quietly, without betraying the slightest impression, Gambetta waited till the end of the interruption, and then coolly rejoined, "*I meant Jesus Christ.*" A moment of surprise and stupor arose among the members of the Court and the advocates present. The President was thunderstruck at this unexpected blow, and scarcely ventured to look round for fear of meeting here and there with a sneer.

Hardly anything transpired of this remarkable incident, owing to the publication of press suits being prohibited, and to the small interest the defender and his client then awakened. Only among the nearest friends of Gambetta and the members of the Court, the happy turn of his speech, and the consequent confusion of the President, were much spoken of. Gambetta, as is known, rose to greater fame through the lawsuit which originated in the manifestations in memory of Baudin in the churchyard of Montmartre and in Rue Clichy. Having been chosen as defender by one of the impeached, he discharged his mission in such a way that he issued from the tribunal as a great orator and a celebrated man. A holy anger seemed to animate him, when suddenly following an irresistible inspiration he assumed the *rôle* of a prosecutor. All in him was indignation against the abuses and excesses of the Second Empire and its pernicious influences. Overcome by wrath and sorrow, he attacked mercilessly the Government of despotism, its injustice, and oppression of all intellectual development and noble aspiration of the nation. The public prosecutor, in his official zeal, was almost overpowered with rage; whilst the President, stunned by the sincere irritation of the enthusiastic orator, did not venture to interrupt him by a single word. The members of the Court, the whole audience, in fact, were deeply impressed, and breathlessly listened to his vehement utterances. On Gambetta having finished a thundering applause resounded from the gallery; but then the President took courage, and in threatening terms opposed the manifestation. All were silent for a moment, during which every one sought to recover from the overwhelming impression. The advocates present and the officials of the Court congratulated the novice, and the oldest of them solemnly declared never to have witnessed before such a success, not even in the best days of Berryer, who, as regards the production of dramatic effects, was superior to all his colleagues. Friends and foes readily acknowledged in Gambetta an extraordinary talent and power of opposition, and the Republican party which he joined hailed him as the intrepid apostle of a promising future.

However favourable was the general judgment of Gambetta's eloquence, he surpassed the most flattering expectations by his Parliamentary speech in the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on the 5th April 1870. The new deputy astonished all who heard or read his speech. And yet Gambetta, with the independence of a free man, had represented the Republican creed as being the only one consistent with the dignity of the human mind. The Mameluks, acting against their wonted practice of covering with noisy demonstrations the voice of the speaker when similar theories were preferred, listened—captivated by the charm of his eloquence—with complacent attention, and applauded the young orator, who at the outset of his Parliamentary career had proved himself to be a consummate master of eloquence. From all lips, even from those of the Arcadians, the Republican Mirabeau was heard, as they had no hesitation in calling him. The journals of all shades were unanimous in paying high tribute to the young hero of the tribune. He alone who made no secret of his Orleanist leaning, expressed himself in a paper well known for its unremitting hostility to the Republicans, in the following terms on M. Gambetta and his memorable speech:—

"It is a glowing, skilled voice. It dares say anything, because it knows to express everything. The vehemence of the thoughts, and the intolerance of the principles, obtain, instead of a restraint, new vigour from the measured moderation, and the rare flexibility of his speech. The young Deputy of the Left is an unparalleled archer, who first causes the gallery to admire the pure golden plates, with which both ends of the bow and arrow are ornamented. The spectators shout 'Bravo,' and the arrow, directed with a skilful hand and a ready glance, whistles, and hits the aim. For two hours, Gambetta could, supported by the culpable complicity of the Right and both Centres, attack the Empire, men, institutions, aspirations, and after thoughts; he could lower the successes of eighteen years, because they issued from the race of fear with servility; he dared to brand the abuses of power, and still to enlarge their frailty, and to announce in an unavoidable future the advent of a regenerating Democratic Government."

Only a short time Gambetta was allowed to peacefully enjoy the rapidly acquired celebrity. Soon after the *plébiscite*, which formed the subject of his famous speech, happened the Franco-Prussian controversy, the war, and its fatal, unexpected turn.

Instructive and striking for the stability and value of human perceptions is the fact that Gambetta, on working practically for months under difficult circumstances, has put aside, as impediments in his way, the essence of his speech in question. On the 5th April Gambetta declared the verdict of universal suffrage to be the only legitimate law. "I assume," he literally said, "that the country wishes peace, that you, who are representing it, do the same, but that the executive Power inclines towards war; the last word in this question must belong to the Power which represents the country, say to the country itself."

This contradiction between principle and action may be explained by what is the case with most Frenchmen, or rather the largest portion of men, that, as a rule, the end justifies the means. How many are there who, like Brutus, would punish with death a victorious general for having transgressed the law?

A GOOD WORD FOR WOMEN.

The accusation of "alcoholism" against the gentler sex, whether true or not, comes at an unfortunate time. There has been, during the last few years, a growing antagonism between men and women, which threatens to lead to serious consequences. Women might with perfect justice retort that men often not only drink but also eat and smoke more than is good for their health, but it is doubtful whether either sex gains any advantage by thus bandying personalities. We all have many bad habits, the result of the artificial lives we lead, and to attack the evil at the root requires a thorough social reform. Women, as a rule, are far more to be pitied than blamed; marriage is to them a matter of life or death; a husband or starvation often is the only prospect before them; yet how few years have they during which they can hope to find husbands, while any attempt on their part to obtain a livelihood by competing with men in the learned professions exposes them to ridicule. Can we be surprised that under these circumstances they too often pass from fever to despair? Indeed, few positions in life are more pitiable than that of an ugly, penniless, well-educated, and refined woman, denied marriage, yet forbidden to work. Fortunately, our present social system, with all its defects, provides congenial employment for many such persons; the unmarried sister of mature age is often the most valuable member of the family circle, it is she who acts as the kindly confidante, the disinterested nurse, and the judicious adviser. Still, there remains a formidable percentage of women who, from temperament or circumstances, are prevented from exercising these most useful functions. Such women must often wish that they could discard their refinement and their education, and devote themselves to the stew-pan or the scrubbing-brush. But why should education be a bar to these pursuits? Let us get rid of the vulgar notion that certain callings are undignified, and we shall have plenty of lady-cooks and lady-housemaids, who are quite as much wanted as lady-doctors or lady-lawyers.—*Graphic.*

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

From the "Pall Mall Budget" of Feb. 24.

THIERS AND THE EMPIRE.

Really, fact is stranger than fiction. It is a reasonable opinion held by many that the Second Empire in France owed its existence to the legend of the First Napoleon, as it was told in the skilful pages of M. Thiers. The First Napoleon exhausted France, and brought his conquerors to take possession of Paris. But that is not all. During the most brilliant period to the First Emperor, France was internally in great distress—without commerce and exhausted by the destruction of men and the want of money. Had the tale been told not by such a one-side rhetorician as Thiers, and decorated by such a poet as Béranger, but truthfully by such an historian as M. Laufrey, Louis Napoleon would never have dreamed his dream, his Empire would never have come into existence. He did however dream his dream, his Empire came into existance, and endured for nearly twenty years, and during its continuance France enjoyed an amount of material prosperity and a growth of commerce, manufactures, and wealth to which her past history had furnished no parallel. Not many months have passed since the Emperor made an appeal to the French people in effect requiring an answer to the question whether they were so far satisfied with his government as to desire that he should not be controlled without an appeal to them. Between seven and eight millions Frenchmen by their votes in effect approved his rule, the negative votes being comparatively few. Sadowa was fought, Prussia grew great, and Germany was consolidating into a mighty Power. M. Thiers said France ought not to have permitted another people to grow great. France was great, and ought to be great, and that the greatness of a neighbour was a detraction from her greatness, and therefore ought not to have been permitted, and ought not to be endured. This view, maintained and propagated by M. Thiers, was indirectly a cause—perhaps *the* cause—of the war which has created the German Empire, and has proved so disastrous to France. With the exception, possibly, of the destruction brought upon the Confederate States of America by the Secession war, modern history records no case of such a collapse of power, of such calamities as this war has brought upon France. The blame, the whole blame, of this collapse, of these calamities, is laid upon the late Emperor. Not a man in France dare whisper a word in his favour. And the man to whom all France with equal unanimity resorts to govern the country, to obtain peace, and to restore the prosperity of France, is M. Thiers. It is not proposed to censure or even to comment on these facts; but surely they are strange, very strange!

THE RISE OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

The following account of the gradual rise of the new Imperial House of Germany is abbreviated from the Berlin *Staats-Anzeiger* as regards its facts, which may be considered therefore as officially authenticated. The first of the Hohenzollern family honours are traced originally to the attachment of a certain Count Frederick von Zollern to the Emperor Frederick I. He was rewarded with the hand of the daughter and heiress of the Burggrave (Count of the City) of Nuremburg in 1180, and in 1192 was publicly installed into the Burggravate, an important imperial dignity, which continued in his family for six succeeding generations. The Burggraves did constant good service to the Emperors, and were usually in their confidence; and the Emperor Sigismund took into his especial trust a Burggrave Frederick of his time, making him his chief associate in his magnificent plans for restoring the full power of the Roman Empire and the dignity of its head. Part of this design was to be carried out by the elevation of his friend to the Kingship of Rome. This was never carried out, but by way of preparing the way for such a dignity the Emperor made the Burggrave the Marquisate of Brandenburg with the rank of Elector in 1415, and Frederick I., the first Elector, was solemnly invested with the dignities of his office in May, 1417. The House of Zollern, or Hohenzollern as it now came to be called, was thus transplanted from South to North Germany solely by Imperial favour, and became the chief guardian of the empire against Sclavonic aggression. This charge was abundantly justified, as all readers of modern history know. True, the part played by the Hohenzollerns in the great Thirty Years' War was not very brilliant or honourable. But by pacific means or warlike exertions they maintained their border-land constantly intact, and frequently enlarged the marquisate, until, 261 years after the exaltation of his family to the Electorate, Frederick III. placed the royal crown on his own head in the palace at Konigsberg, and declared himself King of Prussia on the 18th of January, 1701. We need not repeat here how the kingdom has grown into the empire, for to do so thoroughly would be to write the whole history of Europe for the last 170 years. Of course all this growth has been under the law of self-defence. The Prussians are a very moderate race, given chiefly to culture, and may be trusted never to go to war unless wantonly provoked. And we live, as every one can see plainly, in a very pacific age. Still, this steady, unstayed absorbing growth, suggests some unpleasant reflections for the neighbours of the new Empire, whom they remember that it may by-and-by grove to be the legal heir, with all the legal claims, of the old Empire of Germany, to whose chiefs the ancestors of the Hohenzollerns owed their first steps of greatness.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL ROW.

If any one falsely imagines that there is a want of liveliness amoug pious people he should study the reports in the Scotch papers of proceedings of Presbyterians respecting their ministers. The Presbytery of Linlithgow met lately in the parish church, South Queensferry, on what is called the "Queensferry case;" or, in other words, "to moderate in a call to the Rev. Robert Thomson to succeed the Rev. Mr. Andrews, late minister there." After a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Scott, who presided, from John ii. 20, and "after the conclusion of the opening services," the row began. It is not easy to understand what all the turmoil was about, but there seems in the first place to have been a difference as to who had and who had not a right to sign the "call." After a long discussion, diversified by "laughter," "confusion," "hissing," &c., it is stated that—

"Mr. Thomson, who had been actively about during this procedure, thereafter escorted an old lady to the clerk's desk to sign the "call," and was greeted with a display of hissing. Turning to the congregation, he exclaimed, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to attack a lady. If you will, you should attack me, but not an old lady like that—pointing to the lady.' (Laughter and renewed hissing, stopped by cries of 'Order, order' from the members of the Presbytery.) Mr. Thomson, taking advantage of the lull, cried, 'Yes, Order! Protect us, Moderator!' (Laughter.)"

After much more of this kind of disturbance Mr. Henry Cheyne, on behalf of members of the congregation, read a list of objections to the presentee. Some of them were as follows:—

"That his pulpit ministrations are devoid of true solemnity, and his manner vulgar and offensive, his gesticulations and changes of countenance extremely theatrical, and sometimes even ludicrous, his action wild, and his speech sometimes so blustering, hurried, and confused, that it is not possible to follow him. That his discourses are shallow, rambling and unconnected, so that it is impossible to follow him or sustain attention, that they do not bring out the truths contained in the text or bring home the truths of religion to the heart; that they display no originality of thought, and are devoid of connected or consecutive reasoning, and so confused that his hearers cannot realize any purpose in the discourse. That he reads a great part of his discourses, and does so in a manner totally devoid of animation, cold, and uninteresting, and that when he speaks without reading he speaks so confusedly, loudly, and incoherently, and becomes so excited and hurried, that it is difficult to follow him so as to obtain any benefit."

"His prayers" were also stated to be "incoherent, full of repetition, and wearisome," &c. &c. &c. Then there came more row, more laughter, more applause, and the Presbytery adjourned until the 27th of February, when it will meet again and have some more fun over "the Queensferry case."

An eccentric offer to pay a fine of five shillings in the form of a bag of farthings has induced some one to look into the law of the case, and to assure us that a debt of that amount cannot legally be discharged in coin so small. It appears, however, that "bronze coins" are a legal tender for any sum up to a shilling. Here, therefore, is a fine field for any connoisseur in the art of ingeniously tormenting. But he may go further. Silver is equally a good tender up to forty shillings, and threepenny pieces are a particularly irritating kind of money. To make a box-keeper accept a shilling fee in the form of forty-eight farthings, would be gratifying to some minds; but to compel a saucy tax-gatherer, in the busy hours of the day, to count over one hundred and sixty three penny pieces offered in discharge of a demand for two pounds, would be a positively artistic stroke of revenge. A frosty day, when either thick gloves or numbed fingers might safely be counted on, could be easily selected; and care might be taken that there should be no table or even ledge at hand to facilitate the operation. Misanthropes will no doubt take a note.—*Graphic.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE STATE OF PARIS.

Versailles, Feb. 14.

After spending a few days in Paris in order to judge of the real state of affairs in the city which we have so long beleaguered, I was at once struck on my return to the German head-quarters by the calm and order, the complete absence of fuss and bustle, which prevail in Versailles. The contrast is most striking after the continual racket, moral and physical, of the French capital. During my stay in Paris I heard a great deal about "trahison," but no word of acknowledgment of the astounding defeat inflicted on the French. Indeed, one officer embodied what would seem to be honestly the opinion of his countrymen in one sentence: "La nation française peut-être trahie—battue jamais." This seemed fairly to represent the general feeling. There was the greatest bitterness observable against Trochu and all the members of the Provisional Government on account of the capitulation, coupled with a violent objection to the "régime du pain noir." Having tasted sundry specimens of the said bread, I may safely affirm that it is not a substance calculated to increase the popularity of those by whose orders it is distributed. The straw in it is the most unpleasant, as it has an action on the membranes of the throat which causes continual coughing for some time after every meal. Indeed, one citizen of my acquaintance openly declared that he had voted for the "Reds" because the "Gouvernement"—quite a different thing from "Government," by the way—had forced him to eat *pain de siége*. Many of the more respectable inhabitants appear to be somewhat ashamed of the result of the Paris elections, and they endeavour to explain the very radical character of the members returned as a protest against the Provisional Government. Explain it as they may, there is no doubt that the result of the Paris elections has caused great rejoicings among the members of the military or ultra-Prussian party in Versailles. These gentlemen see in the Paris elections an excellent excuse for demanding harsher conditions of peace from France. "Here," they say, "are people who are totally at our mercy, their army prisoners of war, their defences dismantled, and their whole city under our guns; and yet they actually return a body of men who will be sure to vote for war to the knife, the first result of which will be the occupation of Paris by the Prussian troops." As to the utter ignorance among the French either of the Prussians and their organization or of what has really taken place in the provinces, it would be laughable if it were not dangerous. Your readers will hardly believe me when I say that I heard it seriously discussed whether the best employment for Chanzy's army would not be to throw it, by means of the fleet, into Pomerania. The fact that the Baltic is, and will be for some months, quite impassable, never seemed to enter my friends' heads. Another officer told me that the superiority of the Prussian artillery fire during the siege was entirely owing to "le canon Krupp." "We could not make steel guns, voyez-vous, monsieur, and it is the Essen steel that makes their fire so terribly accurate." He quite laughed at me when I suggested that he must be mistaken about the steel, as the vast majority of the Prussian heavy guns were of bronze and not of steel at all. They are Krupps, monsieur, and all Krupps are steel; tout le monde sait ça." He owned candidly never to have been within 500 yards of a Prussian gun in his life, but he knew best for all that.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.		
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
2198	Thompson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
782	Niobe	
1067	May Queen, Ross	Jan. 7
1226	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
87	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton,	Nov. 4
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1118	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Nelson	Nov. 21
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey	
1339	Hydrabad, Holmewood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Lepan	Dec. 20
1355	Sir Mandeville, Mathias	
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec. 20
1319	Cavour, Murphy	Dec. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock	
996	Brannstone, Owens	Dec. 28
599	Index, Kerr	Dec. 12
1417	Oriflamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1704	Persia, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1458	Royal George, Hogg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	Jan. 7
1171	Conflict, Dess	Jan. 7
1156	Cherooke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1243	Quorn	Jan. 7
895	Childers	Jan. 7
1386	Steawig Bride, Hanssen	Jan. 7
1431	Charles Ball, Chapman	
	VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1600	Lorne (s)	
1884	Emblehope (s)	
1209	North Tyne (s), Richard	
	FROM LONDON.	
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1190	City of Seringapatam	
267	British Consul	
1465	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Synington	Dec. 1
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithful	Jan. 7
1465	Lord Canning, Benkey	Jan. 9
	FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
851	Eldon (s)	
1150	Carlago Nova (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
1008	Berar (s), Lunham	
1284	Otterburn (s)	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
385	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct. 29
1197	Euterpe, Cosens	
1094	Rinaldo	Dec. 1
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
930	Hindoostan	
800	Regina	
1125	Munsoorie	
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares	
938	St. Bernard	
919	Alabamah	
820	Omer Pasha	
	FROM CLYDE.	
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
955	Andaman, Asplet	Dec. 5
1094	Daniel Rankin	
	Hannah Law	
813	City of Dublin	
	Isabella Kerr	
	FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1600	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
406	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
583	Invidia, Avelline	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 5
1393	British Commodore Queen	Nov. 2
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
810	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
494	Kingdom O'Fife	
948	Marian Moor	
1137	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandborough	
	FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.	
1279	Kirkwood	Dec. 14
915	Caldera, Maxted	Jan. 1
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	Aracara	Oct. 19
	FROM SHIELDS.	
1074	May Queen	Oct. 3
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
1019	Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov. 8
	J. L. Hall	Dec. 13
579	Alfred the Great, Cram	
	FROM RANGOON.	
1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	
	FROM TYNE.	
1080	Americana, France	
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
111	Jalawar	

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